

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU,
Jan. 23, 1917.—Last twenty-
four hours' record at
Honolulu, T. H. I., 80°; Max
78°; Min. 68°; Wind, S. S. E.

Hawaiian Gazette

LATEST CABLED SUGAR QUOTATIONS	
60° Centrifugal N. Y. C.	per lb. 10.40
Price, Hawaiian basis	\$0.02 \$100.40
Last previous quotat-	
ion.....	6.205 \$104.10

VOL. X, NO. 7 HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1917.—SEMI-WEEKLY. WHOLE NUMBER 4602

WILSON PROPOSES LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE IGNORES PRECEDENT AND CALLS ON SENATE FOR ADVICE

STEP BELIEVED MEANT TO KEEP ALIVE MOVE TO END EUROPE'S WAR

**President In Sensational Address Before Upper House,
Proposes That Country Shall Drop Historic Policy
Formulated By Washington In Farewell Address and
Enter Into Treaties To End Conflict For All Time**

GERMANY IS RESPONSIVE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, January 23.—Whether the time has arrived for the United States to assume the position among the first class Powers of the world its power and wealth entitles it to, by entering into treaty arrangements with other Powers to enforce peace by arms, if necessary, thus breaking away from the policy laid down by the First President in his farewell address, or whether the United States should continue to hold itself aloof from the diplomatic moves of Europe, was the question propounded before the senate yesterday by President Wilson, who addressed that chamber personally in an exposition of his plan for American participation in a league to enforce peace, to be formed at the conclusion of the present war in Europe.

SMASHES ANCIENT PRECEDENT
It is reported here that President Wilson took the sensational step he did yesterday following receipt of confidential information from Europe, that the reply of the Entente to the German note had made it plain to the authorities in Wilhelmstrasse that any further peace move from Germany would be unwise at this time. This information confirmed American officials in their belief that unless the United States acted the slight advance toward peace which had been made, would be lost. The address was the means the President took to avoid such a fate of his hope for peace.

The text of the address was sent to the American diplomats abroad last Monday, and so great was the fear of a leak, that it was guarded with secrecy seldom, if ever, equalled in the state department. The Teutonic diplomatic unofficial viewpoint on the address here, declares that the message of the Chief Executive strikes a responsive chord in German circles, but the demand for freedom of the seas it is believed will arouse irritation if no more in Great Britain. It is assumed here that the President by "freedom of the seas" means that private property shall be exempt from seizure at sea as it is now legally on land, as limiting the rights of blockading nations.

Mr. Wilson was careful to leave as clear as possible the opportunity for absolute refusal by all the belligerent powers, on the ground of the principal involved.

The appearance of the President before the senate was in itself an event in congressional circles, no occupant to the White House since the days of Jefferson having personally spoken in congress except to joint sessions, and then only to deliver their messages. The nature of the President's words made of the visit a history-making event.

President Wilson stated that the day had arrived when the council of George Washington that this nation should avoid entangling alliances with the European Powers should be disregarded and that this nation should enter into binding agreements with its neighbor Powers of the world to stand ready to use its whole force for the suppression of any future war and for the enforcement of the settlement of future international difficulties before an international established and supported tribunal.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS NEEDED

It was his opinion, declared the President, that neither side to the present great war can emerge as a victor able to enforce a future peace and that there can be no permanency to any peace treaty resulting from the conflict. "Whatever peace be concluded," he said, "must be followed by the formation of some definite concert of the Powers which will make it virtually impossible for circumstances to recur which will bring back upon the world the catastrophe it is now undergoing."

"It is inconceivable," said the President, "that the people of the United States should play no part in this great enterprise. We cannot in honor withhold the service to which we are about to be challenged, such service being nothing less than that the people of America should add their authority and power to whatever authority is designated to force other nations to guarantee peace and justice throughout the world."

WOULD CONSULT ALL NATIONS

That the nations of South America should also be consulted, with the United States, in the formation of whatever league to enforce peace be formed, is also his opinion, expressed in his address. "There can be no covenant of cooperation for the enforcement of peace which does not include in its councils the peoples of the New World," he said. "Without such an inclusion there would be no sufficiency of action to ensure the future against war."

If peace be presently made, he continued, it must be a peace made secure by the organized force of mankind "later." The equality of nations upon which peace is founded, to be lasting, must be an equality of rights.

The President explained that he broke the precedents of the past

Washington's Advice Which Wilson Would Disregard

Against the invidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to be brave, fellow-citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican government. But that jealousy to be useful must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defense against it.

Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike for another, cause those whom they so adore to see danger only on one side and serve to veil, and even second, the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

—From Washington's Farewell Address to Congress, delivered September 17, 1796.

REPORTED FATE OF RAIDER DOUBTED BRAZILIAN MINISTER IS SKEPTICAL

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
RIO DE JANEIRO, January 23.—The report received here yesterday from Pernambuco that the German raider which has been operating in the South Atlantic and which has sent a large number of vessels to the bottom, had been sunk by the British cruiser Glasgow is not credited by the Brazilian minister of marine, according to an announcement made here late last night.

The report from Pernambuco was to the effect that the raider had been sent to the bottom by the swift British cruiser Glasgow after a brief fight. The engagement was said to have taken place 130 miles off Para, Brazil.

BOPP IS GIVEN LONG JAIL SENTENCE APPEAL FOR NEW TRIAL DENIED HIM

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
SAN FRANCISCO, January 23.—Frank Bopp, German consul-general here, E. H. von Schack, vice-consul, Baron Wilhelm von Brincken, attaché of the consulate, Charles C. Crowley, detective in the employ of Bopp, and Mrs. Margaret Connel, agent of Crowley's, who were convicted a few days ago of violation of the neutrality laws of the United States and of conspiring to blow up ships belonging to Great Britain, must all serve terms in the penitentiary, according to the decision yesterday of Federal Judge Hunt.

Bopp, von Schack, von Brincken and Crowley were sentenced to serve two years each in the federal prison at McNeil's Island. Mrs. Connel was given two sentences, to run concurrently, one of a year and a day on her conviction under the military enterprise in indictment, the other of a year for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Connel, representing Baron von Brincken, argued for a new trial for their client, but the motion was denied and sentenced passed upon him.

In addition to their prison sentences, Bopp, von Schack and von Brincken were sentenced to pay fines of \$10,000 each.

ROMANIAN LOSSES HEAVY SAYS BERLIN Germans Take 200,000 Prisoners In Campaign

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
BERLIN, January 23.—Two hundred thousand Romanian soldiers were taken prisoner by the German army in the German conquest of the little Balkan country, according to a statement put out here today through the Overseas News Agency, which is the German press agency.

The statement says that the Romanians, in the continuous running battle that marked the steady progress of the German forces across the kingdom, sustained their heaviest losses through the artillery fire of their enemies. No less than 6000 Romanian dead were counted on an area of only three-fifths of a square mile, according to the press agency statement.

Large numbers of the Romanians who were wounded died for lack of an effective sanitary organization. The few hospitals were small and had room for only a few wounded officers. The enlisted men had to lie unattended on the battlefield where they fell, and many of them who might otherwise have been saved died for lack of surgical attention.

Many of the wounded dragged themselves, or were dragged by their comrades, to barns and the huts of peasants, where they perished of their wounds and from lack of care.

WHIPPLE BEGINS WORK OF PREPARING FOR BIG PROBE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
NEW YORK, January 23.—Sherman L. Whipple, the Boston lawyer who is counsel for the "back" probe committee, is preparing to start the probe beginning with the Wall Street inquiry tomorrow. It is said that the investigation probably will not extend to the stock exchange.

WILSON ASKS SOLONS TO RUSH LEGISLATION

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, January 23.—The President conferred today with members both of the house and of the senate, urging them to rush the administration's legislative program so that it can all be finished, and an extra session avoided. He wishes to hurry consideration of several important bills.

Senators Differ In Their Attitude Toward Peace Plan

Tillman Declares President's Address "Inspired and Most Noble Utterance Since the Declaration of Independence" But Poindexter Thinks Otherwise

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, January 23.—Following his set speech to the senators yesterday, in which he proposed that the United States definitely assume the position of being willing to enter into a world pact with other nations for the enforcement of peace, President Wilson discussed the matter informally with the members of the chamber. He said, in the course of his conversation:

"What I have said is to propose what everyone has been longing to see brought about, but which, heretofore, has seemed an impossibility. It now appears a possibility."

The proposal of the President has created a profound sensation and is being widely discussed by the members of congress and the press. High praise for the sentiments of the Chief Executive are heard, on the one side, and condemnation of his proposal from others. The opinions of such papers as have been obtained are not sympathetic, the editorial view being that the President has "rushed into the limelight again with an inconsidered proposal."

Senator Tillman of South Carolina believes the utterance of the President to have been inspired: "I look upon the President's address as at once the most startling and the most noble utterance that has fallen from human lips since the Declaration of Independence," he said. "I believe so because the proposal of the President is based upon justice and liberty, two bedrock principles of modern civilization. The program he has mapped out for this country is that we shall take a giant's stride toward international comity, and it is a great giant who has suggested it. The task the President sets before us is a great one, worthy of our country and of the grand ideals of the founders of this Republic."

Senator Poindexter of Washington felt differently about the address and the President's plan.

"I am utterly and forever opposed to the suggestions made by Mr. Wilson," said the senator. "I feel deeply on this for I believe that firmly that we should surrender our independence of action should we abandon the policy laid down by Washington in his farewell address, should the President attempt to carry out his declaration as to what European Powers must or must not do regarding the war. The United States is certain to be involved in such a case."

PUBLISHERS CALL MEETING TO DISCUSS PAPER SHORTAGE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, January 23.—Facing the serious results of a paper shortage, manufacturers of news print paper and their customers are trying to arrive at a solution. Frank P. Glass of Birmingham, Alabama, vice-president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, announced today that the manufacturers have invited the publishers to a conference in Chicago on the high cost of news print paper. The invitation has been accepted.

Press Comments On Address Flay President's Action

German-American Paper Thinks Move "Last of Wilson's Historic Poses." While American Journals Fail To See Reason For "Rush To Limelight Again."

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, January 23.—The most amazing difference of opinion on the merits of the peace league plan as proposed by Mr. Wilson in his address before the senate yesterday afternoon, is manifest in the press of the United States, as voiced in the editorial comments of this morning's papers throughout the country.

Furthermore the comments adverse, which are approximately evenly balanced against the favorable, come from all sections of the press even the German papers of New York and Chicago finding fault with some sections of the President's plan. The Chicago Zeitung is the most caustic in what it has to say of any of this class of commentators.

"Mr. Wilson calmly gave vent to great words without the authority or the ability to bring the influence of the country to bear upon the project he so glibly voices to the nation and the world. He is utterly powerless from the standpoint of might in either a military or a political sense. We now see Wilson in his political pose probably for the last time."

The Morning Sun of Baltimore, in a lengthy editorial published this morning, says:

"His (the President's) assumption that if it is to be lasting peace must come without a victory is a startlingly bold one in its utterance. Very conceivable also his address before the senate yesterday will be exceedingly irritating to both groups of contending nations."

The Morning Telegram of Worcester, Mass., in a stinging editorial says that "no one has yet been able to discover any excuse why Wilson should rush thus into the limelight of the world, waving the banner of the United States and signifying that he is willing to pawn the United States to buy peace for the world. Meantime it appears to be a most excellent time to remind the President that he was not elected upon a pledge of securing peace, and that he should consider the dignity of his country before he begins a scramble for the theoretical peace of the world."

The Chicago Herald thinks that the President has failed to see that "neither side is willing to renounce the chance of a final victory. Also, he might well recall the fact that the fate of the belligerents, as well as the fate of permanent peace throughout the world, is largely bound up in the treaties which will come at the end of this particular war."

The Chicago Tribune also fails to see why the President has apparently forgotten that "considering the sacrifices that are being made daily by the peoples in Europe, we can hardly fail to sympathize with their view, so widely expressed abroad, that terms of whatever peace arrived at in the future are matters which concern strictly those who paid the price."

The Kansas City Star sees that the President's idealism is to the fore for it says in beginning its editorial comment upon the address of yesterday:

"The plan of a league to enforce peace, which President Wilson yesterday presented to the country and to the world at large, contains a lofty ideal, and one that must arouse to sympathetic attention the peoples of the world. It appears to us, however, that the obstacles to such a league seem insurmountable, and the plan visionary."

FOES CLOSING IN UPON TEUTON ARMY DEFENDING AFRICAN COLONY

British Troops Operating South of the Equator Are Reported To Have Made Much More Progress To Surround Germans

FRENCH REPULSE ATTACK BY ENEMY AT VERDUN

Berlin Reports That Russian Assaults In The Riga District Have Been Beaten Back With Heavy Losses; British Also Defeated

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
ONDON, January 23.—The British troops operating in German East Africa have made considerable further progress in their efforts to surround the German forces under the command of General Walle, according to an official statement issued here last night.

In the official statement issued by the Berlin war office last night, the German general staff claimed that little of importance had been reported from any front. In the high region, east front, night raids have been made by the Russians, but they were invariably repulsed with losses.

The official statement says, however, for this and a military attack by British on German lines near Lima, both sides are comparatively calm.

Paris reported officially that the French had met and driven back a number of German attacks in the Verdun sector.

The war in Africa has been almost lost sight of in the welter of bloody battles and continuous engagements on various fronts in Europe, but it has been going on steadily ever since war was first declared in the summer of 1914, and the battles, while small in number of men engaged in comparison with the immense hosts fighting in Europe, have been bloody and hotly contested.

Slowly the British have been expelling the Germans to the wall, according to the despatches received from Africa, and now appear to have them penned up in the southern part of the big protectorate. The Germans now hold only about one quarter of the country.

Last September General Walle and his forces were driven out of Tabora, which lies about midway between Lake Nyassa on the south and Lake Victoria Nyansa on the north. Pushed before German forces, the Teutons were driven south until they clashed with British forces, which administered a defeat to them and forced them back to Lambole.

Another body of German troops was under command of Col. von Lettow-Vorbeck, who held the south central portion of the protectorate. The two forces made an effort to join one another but one of the two forces, into which General Walle divided his command, was forced to surrender, 600 prisoners being captured. Col. von Lettow-Vorbeck's force also lost ground and suffered heavy casualties.

Since the beginning of December the Germans have been hotly pressed by the British and the Belgians, forces which have been advancing upon the Teutons from several directions. The main point now held by the Germans is Mahenge, in the southern part.

With a view to hemming them in, another British force several weeks ago began advancing upon Mahenge, held by forces under command of General Sauts, from Kilwa, 125 miles south of Dar-es-Salaam.

The British General Northey is in command of forces invading Col. von Lettow-Vorbeck's main force in the valley of the Ruvu River, and it was expected that the force advancing from Kilwa would attempt to join General Northey's command and the columns of the north, thus completely surrounding the German forces.

Today's despatch from London indicates that the British columns are gradually effecting their object and surrounding the German forces.

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, January 23.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels today received cabled reports from Santa Domingo concerning some fighting between bands of natives and the marines who have been detailed to quell revolts and maintain order. Last night there were fights in which one marine was killed and another severely injured.

UNITED STATES MARINE IS SLAIN BY DOMINGO REBELS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
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